

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 7, 1916.

NO. 15

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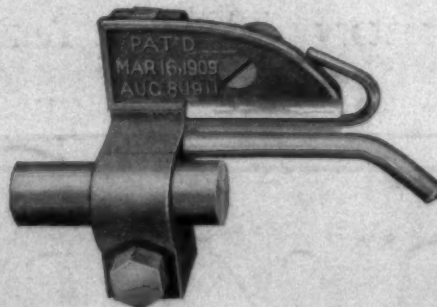
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Manufacture of Aniline Dyes in America

I. F. Stone, Before the Silk Manufacturers Convention

Just after the war started in 1914, the situation promised to be very acute, as it was evident that the shipping of colors from Europe would be stopped, and there were not sufficient stocks in this country to take care of the consumers for any length of time. This proved to be very true, for as early as January, 1915, there developed a great scarcity of dyestuffs, and prices commenced to advance to an almost unbelievable extent. American manufacturers were hampered in producing any additional quantities by the fact that they were buying most of their raw and intermediate materials from Europe, with the stoppage of shipments of colors to this country, the shipping of these raw materials and intermediates also stopped. Therefore the American manufacturers were almost in as unsatisfactory condition as were the consumers, in their inability to get supplies of the raw materials.

From the beginning of the war until about October, 1915, the situation was very acute, but in the meantime, fortunately, arrangements had been made to manufacture a number of the raw materials and intermediate products by color manufacturers, so that by October, 1915, they were enabled to increase their manufacture to a considerable extent. In our own factory, Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works, we were particularly fortunate in this respect, in that the contract for one of our principal raw materials (Aniline Oil) had been placed with an American manufacturer who had commenced the manufacture of this product a couple of years preceding the war, and whom it was our policy to encourage. This contract for Aniline Oil, together with our having our own acid plant for the manufacture of sulphuric, nitric, muriatic, and other necessary acids, also together with a large stock of foreign raw materials which we always carried, enabled us not only to continue our regular production from the time the war started, but by October, 1915, increased our production on many of our colors, particularly Direct Black, which was a very serviceable color for cotton and union goods, as well as cotton and silk hosiery.

We were also fortunate enough to be able to produce a very satis-

factory quality and quantity of Sulphur Black, for cotton goods, in fact, as good a quality as had been previously imported, and this, with our Direct Black, was of great service in relieving the situation on these two products. Other manufacturers also at the same time commenced to get into better condition to make colors, and the situation, therefore, about October, 1915, was much easier than in the beginning of the year, although the production of all these factories even then, was not enough to take care of the consumption.

From that time on, however, large increases in the production of the already established factories, and the installment of a number of new factories, commenced to clear the situation so that at the present time the production of the American factories will be enough to take care of the whole consumption of aniline dyes in this country in the future, for what I might term staple colors, and the situation therefore at this time is very satisfactory.

Raw Material Increase.

In explaining the success of the American factories in reaching this position, I must first explain the conditions of the raw material, coal tar, and its derivatives, and intermediate materials, which they use in their manufacture. Before the war there were practically no manufacturers of what we call intermediate products in this country, the only exception being aniline oil of which I have spoken, and this had been made only to a limited extent and not profitably, by reason of foreign competition. The basic materials, however, benzol, naphthalene, etc., from which practically all aniline colors are derived were being produced in this country to quite a large extent; benzol for use as a solvent and for other purposes not connected with the manufacture of anilines, and naphthalene for a moth destroyer, but with the demand from the aniline manufacturers for these derivatives, and for explosives and other war purposes, they immediately became utilized for these purposes, and American producers of benzol commenced to increase their production, and were so successful that at present there is a production of about thirty million gallons per annum, as against three million gallons prior to the war. The production of naphthalene

was also largely increased, so that there is an ample supply of these products at this time, and from them are now being manufactured largely such intermediates as Aniline Oil, Beta Naphthol, Alpha-naphthylamine, Paranitranilin, Chlor-benzole, Dimethylanilin, Para-phenylenediamine, etc., so that the American manufacturers of colors are able to get sufficient raw materials to manufacture enough colors, but not of all the colors which were formerly used, there being some specialties made by European manufacturers which we have not yet commenced to manufacture, for reasons which are evident, such as inability to secure the proper raw material, or inability to do everything at once.

There is a popular impression that American manufactured colors are not as good as those manufactured in Europe, Germany particularly, and this is an impression I wish definitely to correct. It is not a fact, for the reason that American colors are made from practically the same chemical formulae as the European colors and are practically the same products in every way, the only difference being that European manufacturers, from their long experience may get a larger yield from the same formulae than the newer American manufacturers, and the American costs may therefore be more, but in my opinion are equal in every way to the products made in Europe.

Silk Dyes Available.

For silk manufacturers, for instance, some of the same colors which they used before the war, have been available since the war—viz., Azo Yellow, Orange, Scarlet, Black, Fast Red, Bismarck Brown, Nigrosine, Indulines, Methylene Blue, Methyl Violet, etc. These colors are just as good now as they ever were, and the goods dyed from them should naturally be the same as before the war. Some of the special colors, however, such as Rhodamine, Auramine, Victoria Blue, Acid Light Blue, Acid Green and Acid Violet, have not yet been manufactured, for the reasons I have already mentioned. Some of these colors have, however, been imported from England and Switzerland, so that some have been available, and the fancy shades produced from them have therefore been more or less obtainable.

In addition to these aniline products for silk dyeing, such vegetable dyes as logwood, indigo, gambier, etc., have been obtainable, so that speaking generally, silk manufacturers have been able to secure practically all the staple products they use, and are now in a very satisfactory condition as to their dyestuff supplies.

Supply for Other Goods.

For woolen manufacturers we are now able to supply chromic colors suitable for men's wear, sweaters, heavy woollens, etc., in black, blue, brown, green, yellow and red, which are practically equal as to fastness any colors which have heretofore been manufactured in Europe, and for ladies' dress goods, piece dye worsteds, carpets, worsted yarns, etc., we are able to furnish some acid colors in practically every shade, which are in every way equal to European colors.

For cotton goods, we are able to furnish Sulphur Black, suitable for all fast work except bleaching, practically all direct colors suitable for all cotton work except a small proportion of wash fabrics such as shirtings, and basic colors such as blue, red, brown and green for printing, etc.

Fastness of Colors.

It has been particularly believed by the public that American colors are not as fast as European colors were, and it seems to be the custom for saleswomen and other in the stores, as well as garment dyers, to state specifically that they do not guarantee colors, because they are no longer able to get the foreign colors. I wish to say in this connection that as far as I know, no manufacturer or retailer has ever guaranteed colors even before the war, although this fact may not have been mentioned, and the only reason it is mentioned now is through a misunderstanding of the situation. Such fancy colors as ladies usually want in silk, worsted, etc., such as pinks, light blues, light greens, heliotrope, etc., were never fast and as far as I know, there have never been any colors which would dye them fast. In any event, the word "fast" is more or less a misnomer, as a color which is absolutely fast to light, exposure, alkalis, acids, etc., is practically unknown, so it is only comparatively fastness which is meant in speaking

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Points on Efficiency

Contributed by W. E. W.

There is much talk in the mills as well as in other lines of manufacturing, about "Efficiency." Some take it as a joke, while others look seriously into the matter. Those take it as a joke ask: "What is efficiency?" The dictionary says that efficiency is "power of producing the effect intended, efficient, competent, capable; qualified for duty; one who is competent."

Now if you accept a new place do you know what are the effects intended to be produced? If not, you cannot produce them (be efficient).

We could also define "efficiency" by saying "get results," and the very best that can be had under the conditions which you would be required to run the mill that would be "efficiency" so far as the man could be concerned. It would of course be absolutely essential in order to have "efficiency" that you not only have the man, but he must have the proper machinery. Efficiency is something that every superintendent should teach the overseer and the overseer in turn teach the help in his department. The writer does not mean when he says that the superintendent should teach the overseer that he (the overseer) should in the first place be a square-head and have to be taught every point in detail.

It is something that even the sweepers should learn. If there is some other way whereby the floors can be kept clean with less energy on the part of the sweeper that's in the line with efficiency. Don't you think that anything that can be done with less labor is worth your time to study out? If you are an overseer, you will tell any one that you do not get paid for what you do, but that you get paid for what you know, then that sentence itself answers the above question, and you should let your light so shine that your help may know that you can **always** make improvements in the company's and their behalf.

Where the efficient man is needed most is in the old run-down mill with a reputation for making the worst yarn or cloth that is produced in that section of the state, and a mill that is desirous of building up a reputation second to none; with the right man as superintendent and with orders from the manager to get what he wants in regards to supplies and new machinery, if necessary. There is no good reason why we could not make in the near future just as good product as our friend in the other mills were making. The biggest trouble will be found in changing the help from their old to a new way of doing things, that is, you must be able to make "efficient" help out of the help that was never before required to do any thing in the right way. Possibly no one in the mill was efficient. We know that a mill all run down shows that the superintendent and overseers were not what they should have been or the mill would not have gotten in that condition, so if any one was efficient

it was some of the other help. It will be only natural to expect that from ten to twenty-five per cent. of this class of help will leave and possibly more if the new man is not careful. When I say careful at this point, I mean go slow, but if you have it in you, you will in a very short time have the help that quit a few weeks back coming over to see how you are getting along and they will be only too glad to get back when they find out that your way of doing things was really better than the old let-good-enough-alone way, and it will be very little time after a few come back before you will have more and better help than your predecessor was ever known to have. You, of course, must have it in you to do the right thing at the right time and in the right place.

Some men will say that conditions at this plant were not as good as conditions at some other plant, which we must admit might be so, but the efficient man will generally be able to meet and offset the obstacles to a certain degree of course. But I will contend that if the superintendent is given good cotton and the machinery and supplies then if he is not efficient he should step down and let the other man have it. In regard to conditions being the same, we can say that conditions are never the same. The thing to do is to have your systems and machines so arranged that you can get the very best results under the conditions, and get results by efficient management on your part and that of your overseers by directing properly the operations of the machines under their care.

In conclusion, I would like to impress the importance of having co-operation, not only with the overseers and superintendent, but it is absolutely impossible to get the best results without having the co-operation of everybody connected with the plant. Therefore there are many points that go to make the "efficient" man.

Woolen Cloth Used by the Indians of Peru.

There is being submitted with this report a sample of woolen cloth, which attracted my attention on a recent trip to the highlands of Peru. Practically all the Indian women and children, and not a few of the men, were wearing garments made from this cloth. A great many of the blankets used by the natives were simply squares cut from the cloth and hemmed a little at the edges. I noticed the fabric in practically every town which I visited, and in the warehouse of one mercantile company I saw a stock of several hundred small bales, which I was told would be disposed of easily in the course of a few months.

This material, I found upon investigation, was woven in Europe, especially for sale among the Indians of the Andes. It is made in a great variety of solid colors, is 64

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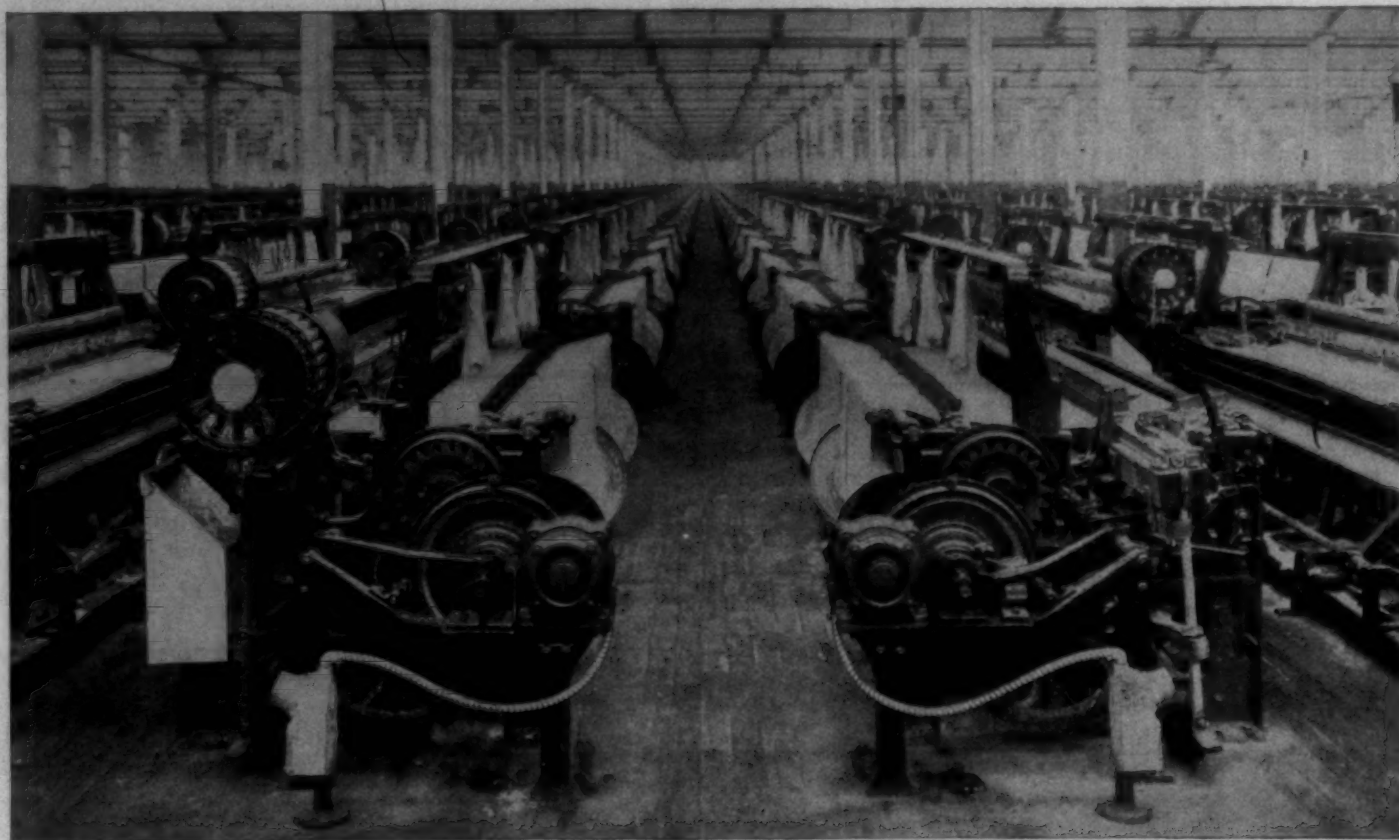
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inches wide, and comes in bolts containing 30 varas, a vara being 33 inches. A bolt of this goods sells at La Fundicion, near Cerro de Pasco, for 46 soles (about \$23 U. S. currency). The owner of the warehouse above referred to told me that the price had risen considerably of late, and that his last purchase had cost him £7 (\$34) the bolt, c. i. f. Callao.—Commerce Reports.

"Bang!" went the rifles at the maneuvers. "Oo-oo!" screamed the pretty girl—a nice, decorous, surprised little scream. She stepped backwards into the arms of a young man.

"Oh!" said she, blushing. "I was frightened by the rifles. I beg your pardon."

"Not at all," said the young man. "Let's go over and watch the artillery!"—Pickings (London).



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American Cotton Goods in India.

In a report just published dealing with the cotton goods trade of the Madras Presidency of British India, Special Agent Ralph M. Odell of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, states that the United States contributes nothing toward the total of \$25,000,000 worth of cotton goods imported into that district. This is attributed to the fact that only 10 per cent of the goods imported even approximate in construction and quality the lines that are produced in the United States. This country exports annually about \$1,000,000 worth of cotton cloth to the whole of India, and this is practically all gray drills, which are shipped to Bombay and Karachi. There is no demand at all for these goods in Madras.

In spite of this unfavorable situation it is believed that changing conditions such as the difficulty of securing goods and the rising cost of production in England, which supplies about 99 per cent of the demand, make it highly advisable that American manufacturers should undertake a careful study of the market with a view to the possible production of the cloths desired. Such action on the part of the manufacturers is all the more urgent as the goods that are in demand in Madras, such as gray and white shoddies and shirtings and printed saris, are practically the same as those in general demand throughout India, which is the largest market in the world for cotton piece goods.

To give American manufacturers some definite idea of the quality of goods demanded in the Madras market, Mr. Odell has forwarded an extensive collection of samples. These are described fully in the new report and the samples themselves will be placed on exhibition in the principal cotton goods manufacturing centers. Their final resting place will be the permanent collection of samples maintained at the District Office of the Bureau in the New York Customhouse. There are 79 samples in the Madras collection, some of which contain several patterns.

The failure of the American manufacturers to secure a share of the cotton goods trade of Madras has been due partly to manufacturing difficulties and partly to inadequate selling facilities. There is no American general importing firm in Madras, and such business as Americans obtain would have to be handled by British firms that have long-established connections in England. Several of them are quite willing to purchase in the United States, if we can furnish the goods required at competitive prices and provide the same facilities, by quoting prices c. i. f. Madras, accepting small initial orders and supplying wide assortments of prints, which they obtain from England. It is apparent, however, that the wisest course for Americans, particularly at the present time, would be to bring about the establishment under a cooperative plan, of an American importing firm. To introduce goods properly salesmen should be sent to the district with a full line of samples prepared after a careful study of

the samples Mr. Odell has forwarded.

It should be remembered that India is the largest market in the world for English cotton goods. It takes more than 40 per cent of the cotton cloth exported by Great Britain. In Madras, as in other parts of India, British merchants have secured the bulk of the trade by establishing themselves in the country and learning the demands, habits, and business methods of the natives. It is a field that is rich in possibilities, because the consumption of cotton goods increases year by year as the economic and social condition of the natives is being raised under the efficient and progressive administration of the British Government.

The report just published is entitled "Cotton Goods in British India, Part 1, Madras Presidency," Special Agents Series No. 124. It is the first of a series of reports that will be published by the Bureau on the cotton goods trade in India, the succeeding reports to be devoted to Bengal, Burma, Bombay and Sind. There are in all 50 pages. Copies may be obtained at 10 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, or from the nearest district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Manufacture of Hosiery Needles.

The great world conflict which has now run two years of its tragic course has succeeded in bringing into the fierce light of publicity how some of the great manufacturing nations have been largely dependent upon other countries for supplies of raw materials, partly-manufactured products, and for a least some of the machinery necessary to the successful carrying on of industry. We in Great Britain, though the recognized leaders in industrial, commercial, and financial matters in general, have hitherto allowed ourselves to be outrun in many directions by other manufacturing countries like Germany. And yet, as is well known, Germany's industries only began to assume importance in a competitive sense after the close of the Franco-Prussian war, when she set her house in order with the full intention of becoming a world power in the industrial as well as in the military sense. That she has well-nigh accomplished both is current knowledge, for in the military sense it has to be recognized that it is taking all the strenuous efforts of the Allied countries to hold in check and to defeat her ambitions in this direction, although the aggregate population of such countries is greatly in excess of that of the Central Powers. On the other hand, it has to be conceded that the latter had at the beginning of the war the inestimable advantages due to long and careful preparation for an event which they—or Germany at least—had kept seriously in view for at least four decades.

In the commercial and industrial sense Germany had almost equalled her own military efforts, and, notwithstanding the facts of the great war, we are bound to admit, in all fairness and with as little prejudice

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as may be, that many of her industries had attained colossal proportions at the outbreak of war. We need not deny that her citizens have shown inventive ability, although it is to be remarked that in most things, except real culture, her efforts have been mostly of the copyist order, and even in culture events have proved that to have copied her antagonists would have been an attainment creditable to her and rendered her worthy to occupy that "place in the sun" which for many generations cannot now be conceded on account of the despicable character of her many actions.

Amongst the many trades which Germany almost monopolized previous to the war was that of the manufacture of hosiery machine needles. This statement is almost as true in point of fact as regards conditions in the United States as to those in Great Britain. Really, it is amazing how thoughtless we have been in the past in allowing the very keys of our important industries to be held by citizens of a power who had preached for years the downfall of this country and her supplanting by themselves in the markets of the world. And in the matter of hosiery needles it must be said that they represent the real key of this industry, as dyes are the key controlling the coloring of fabrics. For without needles the hosiery trade would be dead. In the early days of the war, as we have previously pointed out in this journal, the supply of hosiery-machine needles became very short, and amounted almost to a famine. Stocks of German-made needles were fairly high, but were soon lowered as importations were stopped, and hosiery manufacturers were then faced with the question of obtaining supplies elsewhere. Our hosiery machinists and hosiery mill furnishers were unequal to the sudden demand made upon them, and as a consequence scores of thousands of needles had to be imported from the United States. These, we are assured on the highest trade authorities, were mostly of German origin, the bulk of them being mixed with needles actually on stock and made in the United States, and the whole of them sold here as genuine American goods. Thus we have one more example of indirect assistance given to the enemy. Our hosiery manufacturers were almost entirely dependent, under the conditions named, upon small supplies of needles manufactured as side lines by some of our machinists, truly an alarming state of affairs. Given, however, time to recover our lost ground, we shall, we hope, re-establish the industry of hosiery-machine needle making on a substantial basis. And there is no time like the present, handicapped as we are in carrying on a great war.

We have said that hosiery manufacturers in the United States were almost, if not wholly as badly off as our manufacturers here in regard to their needle supply. At any rate, this is shown by the latest reports which have come to hand from American trade channels. So serious had become the situation in the States as to hosiery needle supplies, that, following an impromptu

meeting of several representative knitting manufacturers in Philadelphia last May, a committee was appointed to consider ways and means of improving the supply.—The Textile Recorder.

Manufacture of Aniline Dyes in America.

(Continued from Page 3).

of fast colors, and to this extent the present American colors, such as they are, are just as fast as the same colors made in Europe. There are some colors called vat colors, which are unusually fast in the above connections, but they are not manufactured in this country and have never been used to any large extent, for light shades. For all ordinary fastness we are now able to furnish colors for cotton, wool and silk in blacks, blues, browns, and some other shades; the question of fastness is usually only mentioned by customers who have the wrong impression of conditions.

Prices Due to Conditions.

In connection with the high prices now charged by American manufacturers of colors, many consumers are under the impression that this is because of the high cost of manufacture here as compared with Europe, but as a matter of fact, the reason is the abnormal conditions, in that the raw materials used for the manufacture of colors, like benzole for instance, are very much higher than normally, being used for explosives, and other war purposes, and this high cost of raw materials, together with the high cost of labor, under the present conditions, is what causes the high prices for American colors. These high prices also rule in Europe, as is shown by the extremely high prices asked for such colors as have been brought over from Germany by the submarine "Deutschland," and other colors which are being imported from Switzerland, the prices on all of which are higher in proportion than the American colors. Whenever normal conditions again prevail, and raw materials and labor are at normal costs, then the prices of American colors, as well as European colors, will resume normal figures. American manufacturers who buy dyestuffs, have no reason to complain of the high cost, because they, on their part, have in most cases advanced the cost of their products more than the higher cost of dyestuffs, as the cost of dyestuffs as a general rule, is a very small percentage of the cost of manufactured textiles, either wool, cotton, or silk, and American textile manufacturers today are more prosperous, as a rule, than they ever were.

Present Conditions.

In conclusion, I wish to call special attention to the three important points:

First: That the colors made in America are fully as good in every way, as those made in Germany or any other country.

Second: That we are able to furnish colors for most purposes, which are fully as fast as German or other European colors, and there is, therefore, no excuse or reason for

(Continued on Page 15.)

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ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

How to Get More Cloth.

Hundreds of overseers of weaving, second hands and loom fixers are reading every week the very interesting discussion on "How to Get More Cloth" and we would like to have more of them send us their ideas. We want the practical ideas of practical men and will correct the spelling, etc.

If you can add anything to what has been said, send us your ideas.

Editor.

Liked the Article by "Overseer".

After reading all the articles written in the Bulletin on "How to Get More Cloth" I wish to congratulate you on one in particular which was signed "Overseer" and considered it the best I have read on the subject and I don't think it is worth while to write more along that line as "Overseer" has completely covered the subject. I would suggest that you reprint his article several times just for the benefit of those who only read an article once in a while.

Very truly yours,
N. L. Whitten
Overseer of weaving
Thomaston, Ga.

How to Get More Cloth.

I have read with much interest the different articles on the subject "How to Get More Cloth" and think they are all very good.

But some of the writers I think have misunderstood it and are making a "Warp Preparation" discussion.

If I understand it you wanted discussions on how to get better results from looms, taking it for granted everything else was O. K. Anyway that is as far back as I will go.

I will endeavor to give my views, both as to an overseers and weavers duties. The overseer should be on his job before starting time each morning and train his loom fixers oilers and every day hand on the job to take right hold and help start up looms just as early as they get up speed. It is not necessary to

compel them to do this. Take hold yourself, lead the way, and you will have no trouble in getting the others to help them then. In return show them every consideration that you can and give your company, yourself and the help justice. Right here let me say do not think too much of self. The overseer that allows personal matters to mix up with business matters is a poor overseer.

When weavers see that every one is trying to help them it will only be a short while until they will get busy. Compel all hands to be on their job at starting time.

See that your help gets a square deal. It does not make so much difference to the help what you do on the outside just so long as you give them a square deal. A weaver should be on his job bright and early and should there be any oiling or fanning off to be done do it before starting time. Look the backs over good before starting and remove all trash which you find there as it is very often carried there by rats. Should you be on old style looms get your shuttles all threaded up and pushed back ready to go when starting time comes. Do not walk across the spare floor to see who all is out, the boss will look after that and think lots more of you to stay at your work.

Get your looms so arranged that you can go from one to the other. Change shuttles and thread the empty one before the next one stops.

Weave behind your looms as same as front for there is where the damage is done. Watch the warps closely and you will find that you can overcome at least 50 per cent of your stoppage.

When your work is going good do not get careless and leave them to go over the room to gossip for when you come back you are likely to find they have not run so well.

Above all see that your looms are kept in order. When you see a loom out of order flag it right then and keep it flagged until it is fixed. Weavers are as much to blame for the bum loom fixers of today as any one else. They seem to hate to flag their looms until they get in

such condition they can hardly be run at all and they then blame the fixers for not fixing them.

As I write this I think of several overseers and superintendents that were weaving in the Clifton No. 3 Mill years ago when I was and I wonder if they ever get disgusted with the present day weavers and fixers or do they get the results they did in those days. I do not. Do you boys? Let's hear from you. Georgia.

How to Get More Cloth.

Editor:

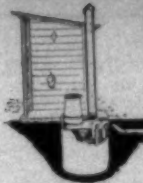
The interesting and and vital subject of "How to get more cloth," should be carefully considered by every one connected with a cloth mill. Enthusiasm must be the keynote and it must originate with the overseer, second hands and loom fixers. The experience of the writer has been that a vast majority of the weavers will cheerfully respond to any method which tends to increase their pay and decrease their worries.

The worries and loss of time of weavers are largely mechanical troubles of the looms, any good weaver will tell you he had rather run a bad warp than a loom that is in bad shape. The trouble with looms will not be so great in a mill equipped with plan or common looms. But mills equipped with late makes of fancy looms, including dobbies, warp-stop motions, filling changing devices, box-motions and many other attachments of less importance, all require mechanical skill of a high order. Now looms of this class are very trying to the weavers patience unless they are kept in good running order.

Therefore, the overseer and second hands should see that the looms are kept in the very best possible condition. Let the weavers know that your aim is to see that their looms are fixed when out of fix. The average fixer can not always fix a loom, but there should be some one for him to call on to help him and it should be done now, not tomorrow or next week. Otherwise there will be a loss of production and an increase of seconds. The

time is rapidly passing when the overseer can say, "do the best you can and let it go at this." The best we can do today is not sufficient unless we can do a thing right. Therefore see that your help has a task that is humanely possible, then help them; show them you are willing to help them and they will respond sufficiently that your production will be somewhere near the top.

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Don't be afraid to go over your room, of course the larger one's room is the less often he will get over is the less often he will get over it, but go all over everything in your room as often as possible. When a loom falls below a certain amount of cloth in a week then overseer should know whether it was the fault of the work, loom or weaver and if the cause can be removed, it should be attended to at once. When you see anything about a weaver's work that is not to the best advantage explain to him the importance of doing the easiest way as it saves human energy and valuable time.

Strive, strive, strive and the help will strive with you.

Loaf, loaf, loaf and the help will loaf with you.

Observer.

How to Get More Cloth.

Editor:

This may be done easily in some mills, while it may be hard to do in others, as a few of our overseers are claiming to be getting over 100 per cent production already, which I think ought to be satisfactory to any reasonable company. However, some overseers who are not doing so well may be able to get more cloth if all conditions are properly adjusted.

Now I don't know if this question is confined to the weave room alone or to the mill in general, but I think it should be as the old man told his son—"Make money, honestly if possible, but be sure to make money." Now if it is not possible to get more cloth from the weave room it may be well to consider the other rooms and get more cloth out of the mill. Anyway so we get more cloth.

To remedy any cause which prevents a mill from getting a good production will enable it to get more cloth. In some mills it may be found that the carder is shy of pickers. In others he may be shy of cards or fly frames, and in order to supply the spinner he is compelled to slight his work to some extent. This gives the spinner trouble on the start, so I think it well to have all card rooms properly equipped to furnish all stock for spinning room in the best condition possible.

Now we come to the spinning room, where I think the production of a mill should be figured from. To get more cloth, the spinning room should have more advantages to enable every spindle to run the time required. I find it a good rule to pay doffers so much per frame instead of so much a day for doffing, as it gives them a desire to keep the frames running instead of some one having to run them. How many overseers of spinning have we today who are straining every nerve to keep warps and filling for the weaver until after the last pay sheets are made up before Christmas expecting after that time to have it lighter? Before the New Year comes in, some of the same overseers who have been pushing their room for all there was in it, will probably find some of the frames standing at times and when he asks the doffers the cause they will reply—"Up with quills." I

could never understand why a weave room could turn out so much more cloth while making the last pay roll before the Fourth of July and Christmas of each year, but nevertheless I know of it being that way at several mills. And at some mills where fine numbers are woven, the production varies very badly. When every thing is favorable the production is good, but when we have several dry, blustery days the production drops off. And if the spinning room is not well supplied with everything needed it will have to lose its production also. So favor the spinning room a little more by having plenty of bobbins, quills and spools and everything that it takes to make it go. Then should anything happen in the way of shortage of help, or anything else, the spinning could be given preference over all machines and kept running. You may get behind with spool room or warping room or slashing or you may have some looms stopping sometimes, but with plenty of spools quills and beams to put it on, it can be caught up and with the spinning still running without any loss of production in the end.

To stop a spinning frame means that its production is forever lost, so to run the spinning is a good way to get more cloth. The weave room is looked upon by some people as the main spring of a mill and I know of a man who asked an inexperienced president for a position of superintendent of his new mill which was going up. His reply was: "I will not need a superintendent. All I will need is a good weaver." I think he was mistaken as the company broke and was sold in less time than two years, but don't think I wish to be hard on the weavers for I have some good friends that are overseers of weave rooms. Still I think if some of them had a few more looms it would enable them to keep out of the way of the spinning room all the time without so much push. They could make better cloth as well as more cloth.

I don't fancy the idea of what the weavers call catching filling or anything else that will make waste out of good yarn, essentially at the present price of cotton. Better manage to weave it off even if a few more looms have to be bought it will enable one to get more cloth.

Oconee.

Would Encourage Indigo Industry.

Raleigh, N. C.—Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham requests that any citizens who have extracted indigo from the plants seeded and raised the last summer to send samples of it to the Proximity Mills, Greensboro, with statements as to the quantity they have and that company will quote them a price for it. A special arrangement to this effect has been made with the Proximity company by Commissioner Graham.

A Competent Fellow.

"Did you not call for help when he kissed you, dear?" questioned the prim aunt.

"No. He didn't need any."—Ex.

Cotton Mill Property for Sale

Under and by virtue of the authority given the undersigned by an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County, duly and regularly made and entered in a proceeding therein pending entitled, "C. P. Albright, who sues on behalf of himself and other creditors, vs. Holt-Granite Manufacturing Company," the undersigned will sell on the premises of said Holt-Granite Manufacturing Company, immediately in front of the office building, in the village of Haw River, Alamance County, North Carolina, on Saturday, December 30, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, the following property to-wit:

A tract or parcel of land containing about one hundred and thirty acres, upon which are factory buildings, tenement houses, a roller mill, store buildings, and other buildings, cotton manufacturing equipment, and all that property going to make up the manufacturing plant of the Holt-Granite Manufacturing Company and fully described in a deed of trust executed by the Holt-Granite Manufacturing Company to the undersigned as Trustee, and bearing date of July 1, 1911.

This deed of trust is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County, and parties desiring to investigate this property will find full description in this deed of trust and can obtain information concerning said property by applying to the undersigned or its attorneys.

This property will be offered by the undersigned both as Receivers of said Superior Court of Alamance County and as Trustee under said deed of trust, and will be sold at public outcry to the best bidder, and will be sold as one property.

This sale is made subject to be confirmed by Alamance Superior Court and the order of sale provides that reports shall be made thereof within five days after making said sale.

Terms of Sale: Cash.

VIRGINIA TRUST COMPANY,
Receiver and Trustee.
JOHN W. GRAHAM, Hillsboro, N. C.
E. S. PARKER, JR., Graham, N. C.
Attorneys.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1916

Bargain Day in Mill Stocks.

A sale was made last week of 28 shares of preferred stock in a South Carolina cotton mill at \$70 per share. The stock pays 7 per cent and has five years of cumulative dividend or \$35 per share of back dividends that have to be paid and will be paid at an early date. The book value of the stock which sold for \$70 is \$135 and as we have both the physical and financial condition of the mill at present we know that it is well worth \$135.00.

The stock was sold by a machinery firm that took same several years ago in payment of machinery and had not taken the trouble to inform themselves relative to the present condition of the mill.

For a number of years Southern Cotton mills stocks have not been popular with the public even in the South but there is every evidence that the public is becoming interested again and many predict that they will "go wild" over mill stocks before long.

This is certainly bargain day in mills stocks for the man who can get inside information and we believe that there will be sharp advances in many stocks after the annual statements begin to appear in January.

Mills that have been heavily involved for a long period now see daylight ahead and many that considered themselves almost bankrupt are now entirely out of debt and have the funds to put their plants in first class condition.

No Begging Proposition.

At a meeting of the Southern Textile Association the editor of this journal offered a resolution to the effect that the president appoint a committee to inaugurate a movement to get Congress to make a substantial appropriation for Textile Research Work along similar lines to the Research Work in agriculture which has so long been conducted by the Government.

The proposition met with the unanimous approval of those who were present at the meeting and with the general approval of the textile industry but the Textile World Journal in the following editorial apparently attempts to throw cold water upon the plan:

"The endorsement of such effort by the Southern Textile Association was fine, but it is unfortunate that it should have been weakened by a begging appeal to Congress asking the latter to make an annual appropriation for textile research work. The textile industry is financially able to pay for its own research work, and such work will prove of little benefit until the industry is sufficiently alive to its value to be willing to pay the one or two cents per spindle that would be sufficient to start it.

"The textile industry does not require such special favors from Congress. If that august body will insure it against future destructive foreign competition by the enactment of an adequate tariff and will also liberalize our business laws, the textile industry and other domestic industries as well will be able to

finance their business and their research work also. Several other domestic industries have been prosecuting systematic research work for a long period, and at their own expense, the results having been found well worth the money. That which these industries have been able to do under discouraging business the textile industry will be glad to undertake if Congress will simply give us the tariff and business laws that are needed to insure the permanency of present prosperity."

The idea of trying to make it appear that the textile industry is begging is absolutely absurd. The industry pays taxes in very large volume and is only demanding that to which it has as much right as the farmer.

It is also absurd to say that the cotton mills could engage in research work for everyone knows that it is extremely expensive work and requires system and organization.

How far would anyone get today who started out to get all the cotton mills to contribute to a large fund to be used for research work. Who would control such an organization or who could be depended upon to conduct it upon an impartial basis?

Theoretically it would be a fine thing for the mills to engage in research work but as a practical proposition it is absurd and everyone knows that unless the work, is under Government control it will amount to little.

The research work in agriculture which has been conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture has cost millions but it has been of inestimable value to the farmers and has been the means of increasing the farm products of the country as well as the earnings of thousands of farmers who had the results of the tests of Government experts for their guidance.

Suppose someone had suggested that the farmers should not put a "begging proposition" up to the Government but should engage in research work themselves. Where would American agriculture be today and what would be the financial condition of the farmers?

Does anyone seriously believe that the farmers by making no "begging proposition" could have perfected a research organization or obtained results?

It is the same with the textile industry and it is a case of textile research work by the Government or no textile research work except by individuals in their own mills.

The Textile World Journal says that if Congress will give us a tariff the mills will put up the necessary funds for research work and we

therefore ask them to point out the organized research work done during the twenty years we operated under the Dingley and the Payne-Aldrich tariff which was certainly as high as any cotton manufacturer could desire.

We believe in protection but we don't believe that subserving every other interest to tariff agitation or shutting our eyes to the fact that the worst years the textile industry has ever known (1908 to 1911) came under the high tariff of the Paine-Aldrich Bill.

The object of textile research work will be to increase the efficiency and decrease the cost of cotton manufacture. Experts will be taken from the mills and from the textile schools and under a Government organization will devote time and study to every phase of cotton manufacturing with a view of increasing its efficiency.

There is no greater field for research work than the textile industry and, call it a "begging proposition" or not, we expect to do our best to induce Congress to make a substantial appropriation for such work.

Alexander City, Ala., Nov. 27, 1916.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Mr. Clark:

Just a word, to advise you, that I enjoyed your editorial very much, especially your sympathy for the "Poor Old Isle of Palms." Now in regard to "Frank Heymer 3rd" being president some day of our association, I am at this time unable to make any promises, as "Frank Heymer 2nd" is the only "Frank" now in existence, and he is at present engaged for four years, serving his apprenticeship with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, so evidently "Poor Old Isle of Palms" will have to wait for a good many years to come before the Heymer family will furnish any more advocates to go to this pleasant resort. At any rate, No. 1 will give Wrightville Beach a thorough trial before saying any more about South Carolina beaches, and with my best personal regards, believe me,

Yours very truly,
Frank E. Heymer, Pres.

American Cotton Goods Gain in Australia.

The "Australian Traveler" of October 4 comments upon the increase in the importation of cotton cloth from the United States during the fiscal year, stating that American goods are replacing those of European origin. According to figures supplied by Commercial Attache Philip B. Kennedy, of Melbourne, Australia's cotton-cloth imports from the United States for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1916, totaled \$1,708,800 in value, as compared to \$880,320 for the preceding twelve months.

PERSONAL NEWS

M. A. Riey is now superintendent of the Acworth (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

A. G. Burton is now secretary of the Trio Mfg. Co., Forsyth, Ga.

C. V. Smith has been elected treasurer of the Milstead (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

J. S. Carlton is now overhauling spinning at the Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

P. J. Rogers has succeeded Brooks Flowers as president of the Alabama Cotton Mills, Speigner, Ala.

H. A. Bradshaw has accepted position of secretary of the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

W. N. Ray has resigned as superintendent of the Chattanooga Aseptic Cotton Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. F. Laman of Huntsville, Ala., is now superintendent of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Aseptic Cotton Co.

J. O. Finney has resigned as treasurer of the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

W. M. Senoir has resigned as superintendent of the Planters' Chemical & Oil Co., Talladega, Ala.

A. A. Oliver, of McAdenville, N. C., is now second hand in spinning at the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

W. L. Lowry has been made superintendent of Mill No. 4 of the Utica Knitting Co., Utica, N. Y.

T. W. Coleman has succeeded R. R. Jeter as treasurer of the Glenn-Lowry Co., Whitmire, S. C.

W. W. Wannamaker is now president of the Orange Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.

Lyall W. Wannamaker has been made secretary of the Orange Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.

W. G. Sydnor has been elected president of the Hadley Peoples Mfg. Co., Siler City, N. C.

C. J. Rhoades will succeed D. P. Rhoades as superintendent of the Rhodes Mfg. Co., Lincoln, N. C., on January 1st, 1917.

D. P. Rhodes will retire as superintendent of the Rhodes Mfg. Co., Lincoln, N. C., on January 1st.

W. D. Johnson is now secretary of the Ernsdson Mfg. Co., St. Pauls, N. C.

Thos. B. Hinman has been elected as president of the Pelham (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

T. F. Flurnoy has been appointed as secretary of the Fort Valley (Ga.) Mills.

J. B. Moore is now superintendent of the Spencer Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

W. A. Stanley is now superintendent of the Catawba Cotton Mills, Newton, N. C.

J. W. Zackery has been appointed manager of the Erwin Mill No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.

Chas. M. Walker has been elected president and treasurer of the Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Charles H. Hanes is superintendent of the new Hanes Mills at Avondale, N. C.

J. H. Watson has been elected secretary of the Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.

A. R. Dickinson, agent of the Moultrie Mills, Edgefield, S. C., is on a business trip North.

J. C. Denton has accepted position as superintendent of the Planters' Chemical & Oil Co., Talladega, Ala.

C. G. Voss, superintendent of Patterson Mfg. Co., China Grove, N. C., has bought a nice residence on Main street.

Horace N. Trumbull has been appointed advertising manager of the S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co., of Hartford, Conn.

E. D. Doby has been promoted from night second hand in spinning to night overseer of carding and spinning at the Vance Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.



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Will Allen has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Carriher Mills, Landis, N. C.

J. J. Crosby, of Fairmont, S. C., has become night overseer of weaving at the Grendel Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

John Lyle, of McAdenville, N. C., has become night overseer of spinning at the Royal Mills, Wake Forest, N. C.

G. E. Huggins, No. 299 Broadway, N. Y., has accepted position as treasurer of the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

J. L. Burrell has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Grendel Mills, Greenwood, S. C., to accept a similar position at Enoree, S. C.

J. E. Myers has resigned as overseer of cloth room at Enoree, S. C., to become overseer of weaving at the Otteray Mills, Union, S. C.

V. Jones has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Social Circle (Ga.) Mills, and is now located in Albany, Ga.

Gary Ford has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Dallas (Texas) Cotton Mills.

M. T. Dance, of Monticello, Ark., has accepted the position of overseer of the cloth room at the Dallas (Texas) Cotton Mills.

J. H. McDonald, superintendent of the Pelham (Ga.) Mfg. Co., has been visiting in Atlanta, Palmetto, Dalton and Rome, Ga., this week.

A. L. Moore has resigned his position at the Lowe Mills, Huntsville, Ala., and is now second hand in weaving at the Social Circle, (Ga.) Mills.

W. S. Sutton, second hand in weaving at Erwin Cotton Mills No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C., spent Thanksgiving with friends in Alamance county.

J. S. Downum has resigned as overseer of spinning at Wampum Cotton Mills No. 1, Lincoln, N. C., and accepted a similar position at Clyde Cotton Mills, Newton, N. C.

Chas. Beal has resigned as spinner in room No. 2, Wampum Cotton Mills, Lincoln, N. C., and accepted a similar position as Rhodes Mfg. Co., came city.

D. K. Dunn has resigned as night superintendent of the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Montgomery (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

J. C. McFalls, formerly master mechanic at the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Phoenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

S. P. McLester, who has been on the farm for the last two and a half years, has accepted the position of carder and spinner in mill No. 2, Patterson Mfg. Co., China Grove, N. C.

W. H. Conner, formerly night carder and spinner at the Cannon Mill No. 2, Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Norcott Mill, Concord, N. C.

H. G. McFalls has resigned as superintendent of the Catawba Cotton Mills, Newton, N. C., after having filled that position for 7 years. Upon his retirement he was presented with a gold watch chain and Masonic emblem, and a handsome fountain pen by his friends at Newton.



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CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Reidsville, N. C.—The Edna Cotton Mills have put in the Cook Vacuum Card Stripper.

Blacksburg, S. C.—The Broad River Mills when completed will have 13,280 spindles and 250 looms. They will be operated on hosiery yarns and 5:35 sheetings.

Greenville, S. C.—The American Spinning Co., has filed an amendment to their charter which provides that the capital stock be decreased from \$600,000 to \$525,000.

Cedartown, Ga.—The Cook Duck Mills have placed an order with the Cotton States Belting & Supply Co., of Atlanta, Ga., for their entire supply of belting. The Cotton States Belting & Supply Co. manufacture the well-known Arrow leather belting.

Chester, S. C.—The Baldwin Mills are equipping their plant with an entire new equipment of loom harness on account of changing the mill from fancies to plain weaves. The order for the new loom harness was placed with the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., through their Southern Office at Greenville, S. C.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Limestone Mills have begun changing over the weave room from cotton harness to "Duplex" flat steel heddle equipment. The order for the complete equipment was placed with the Southern Office of the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., at Greenville, S. C.

Ellerbe, N. C.—A charter has been granted for the Ellerbe Knitting Mill of Ellerbe, Richmond county. This concern is to manufacture hosiery, sweaters, caps, underwear and other knit goods and cotton yarns, and to manufacture and sell cotton fabrics. Two thousand dollars of an authorized capital of \$100,000 is subscribed by J. R. Bennett, R. B. Farlow, W. L. Howell, J. R. Wall and D. A. Parsen.

Greenville, S. C.—The Saluda Manufacturing company, which was recently incorporated by Greenville men for the manufacture of textile fabrics, has purchased a large tract of land near the city. It is announced that work will be commenced upon the structure at once. The mill will be operated on a small scale at first, but the owners stated that they propose to enlarge the mill in the near future.

Charlottesville, N. C.—Arrangements are reported to have been made by H. E. Young of Baltimore to establish a dyewood extract plant at Charlottesville, Va., at an approximate cost of 150,000. H. E. Young is president of the company, Joseph E. Stevens of New York, vice-president; Charles R. DeLaney of Hanover, Pa., secretary, and John S. Young of Charlottesville, manager and treasurer.

Edgefield, S. C.—The Moultrie Mill are remodeling and repairing all their houses. They are also installing electric lights and water for fire protection in the village, as well as making improvement in mill equipment.

Gaffney, S. C.—The finishing machine at the Irene Finishing Plant has been shut down this week owing to parts of it having to undergo repairs. The departments in which the bleaching and packing is done have been running uninterruptedly, however.

Mayworth, N. C.—The machinery has been bought for 20,000 additional spindles to the plant of the Mays Manufacturing Company, which will bring the total equipment of this up-to-date plant to 50,000 spindles. Installation will be started just as soon as the machinery can be gotten on the ground. Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte is president of the mill and its directing head.

Newton, N. C.—The Southern Railway has a force of men at work grading and making ready for a side track to the new Yount Cotton Mills at Conover, and John P. Yount, promoter of the new industry, is assembling materials for the construction of the factory building. When the place is finished next spring, he will remove the machinery from the Waterboro, S. C., mill, which he purchased some months ago, and ship it to the new mill at Conover.

Gastonia, N. C.—A movement looking to the establishment of still another cotton mill for Gastonia was launched this week, and already the entire capital stock, \$150,000, has been taken.

This will be Gastonia's 24th cotton mill and Gaston county's 74th. R. Grady Rankin is the principal promoter and has associated with him a number of the leading business men of the town and county.

Options have been secured on three sites, one of which will be chosen at the first meeting of the

stockholders, which is to be held as soon as a charter for the concern has been received from the state.

The name has not yet been decided upon, but will probably be chosen in the next day or two. It is the purpose of the promoters to build and equip the mill at once. It is to make fine yarns and will start with 5,000 spindles.

Gaffney, S. C.—In annual session on Tuesday of last week, the directors of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company authorized the payment of three per cent semi-annual dividend on January 1, an increase of one-half per cent over the dividend of July 1st, this year. A dividend of two per cent was payable January 1st, 1915, following meeting of the directors when pressure was brought to bear to have the company pay a dividend. All the directors were re-elected, and Alfred Moore was re-elected president.

Drayton Mill Village Gets New School Building.

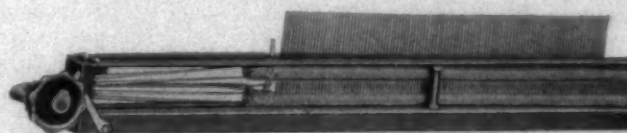
A new four-room modern school building has been opened at Drayton Mill village, just outside the corporate limits of Spartanburg. The school house has been erected this fall, and is in every way up to date. A school improvement association was also organized with 35 members.

A. W. Haywood Dies.

Burlington, N. C.—A. W. Haywood, aged 62, one of the best known citizens of this community, died unexpectedly Sunday at 6 o'clock. He had charge of the big cotton mills at Haw River. He was a son-in-law of the late Governor Holt and died in the Holt residence. The body will be prepared for burial and sent to Raleigh where funeral services will be held.

Over 7,500 Open Box Expansion Combs Now in Use

MANY OF THEM ON OTHER MAKES OF WARPERS



TAPE EXPANSION COMB

Expansion Combs can be had in either screw or tape types for any number of ends for Warpers, Bearers or Slashers.

The open box facilitates cleaning and prevents clogging with fly, while in expanding the comb it is advantageous to have the springs visible.

The guide wire is between and in contact with the upper springs thus keeping the springs apart and stiffening the comb.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE ON

BALL WARPERS
BEAM WARPERS
BEAMING MACHINES
BALLING MACHINES

DOUBLING MACHINES
EXPANSION COMBS
CREELS
CARD GRINDERS

T. C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1886—INCORPORATED 1901

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LOWELL, MASS.

Southern Representative, J. H. MAYES, Charlotte, N. C.

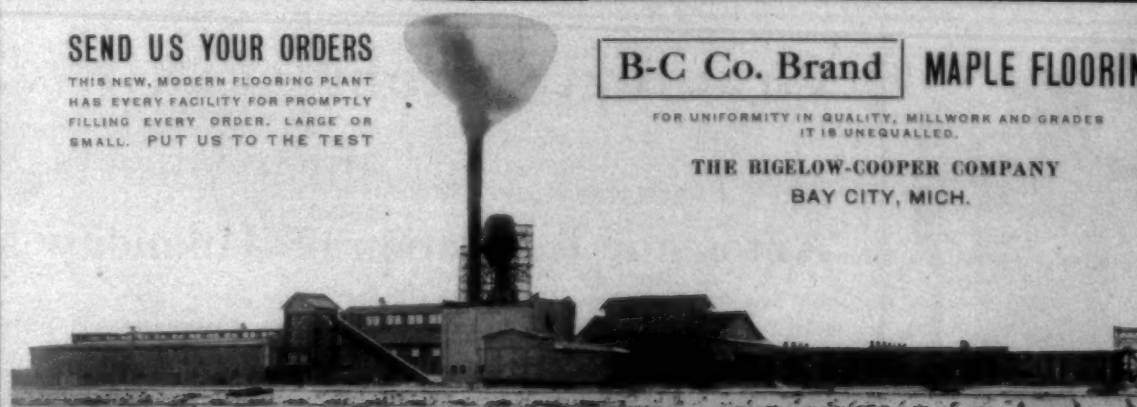
SEND US YOUR ORDERS

THIS NEW, MODERN FLOORING PLANT HAS EVERY FACILITY FOR PROMPTLY FILLING EVERY ORDER. LARGE OR SMALL. PUT US TO THE TEST

B-C Co. Brand MAPLE FLOORING

FOR UNIFORMITY IN QUALITY, MILLWORK AND GRADES IT IS UNEQUALLED.

THE BIGELOW-COOPER COMPANY
BAY CITY, MICH.



EXCLUSIVE SOUTHERN AGENTS

WILLIAM M. LLOYD COMPANY

1200 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Matt Ousley Has Broken Arm.

The many friends of Mathias Ousley, Southern representative for the U. S. Ring Traveler Co., will regret to learn that he had the misfortune to break his left arm, the injury being sustained when he fell on a concrete walk.

Alonzo Iler Has Slight Stroke of Paralysis.

The many friends of Alonzo Iler, the popular Southern representative of L. R. Wattles & Co., will regret to learn that he suffered a slight stroke of paralysis on Sunday, Nov. 26th, at his home in Greenville, S. C.

According to latest reports he has recovered and is doing well. Mr. Iler is one of the live wires of the Southern Textile Association and as chairman of the arrangement committee at several meetings, showed his ability as a manager.

Overseers Enjoy Banquet.

The superintendents and overseers of the different departments of Proximity and White Oak Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C., enjoyed a banquet last Saturday night in the dining room of Hotel Clegg. James Bangle, superintendent of Proximity, served as toastmaster and there were several talks by the banqueters, who gave their varied experiences and exchanged ideas and offered suggestions of a helpful nature. W. F. Clegg, the proprietor of Hotel Clegg, had prepared a tempting menu for the banquet, which proved a very successful affair.

In the course of the talks, the foremen and others gathered referred often to the conditions at the local mills which enable them to have steady employment with the opportunity of advancement with the opportunity of advancement and good, comfortable homes. Caesar Cone, president of the mills, was referred to time after time and on each occasion was praised for the stand he has always taken toward the mill people and the course he has pursued for their betterment.

Many of the men present, those occupying positions of good pay and trust in the mills, told the stories of their connection with the Cone mills. Some of them began at a few cents a day many years ago and worked their way to their present places through all the grades of a cotton mill's employment. Employees of the mills are encouraged to diligence and to persistent effort, they stated.

The men who ate the excellent Thanksgiving banquet that evening were James Bangle, J. E. Whitfield, Eugene Brame, Thomas Bangle, J. A. Hobbs, J. J. McDonald, W. T. Gilley, R. E. Sims, C. W. Strickland, Kinney Cole, J. W. Mills, J. W. Clay, S. R. Hunter, R. H. Inman, A. F. Coble and G. H. May.



Keeping the Textile Plant Young

is a problem—the problem that taxes the best in any manager—leads directors to seek the best managers. Its final test is efficiency—in the man and machinery.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

was designed on the idea of plain, old-fashioned efficiency. Something that would keep young a long time; something that would do the work and give busy managers time to think of other problems. We want to talk to you on these lines—and these only.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

PURO

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

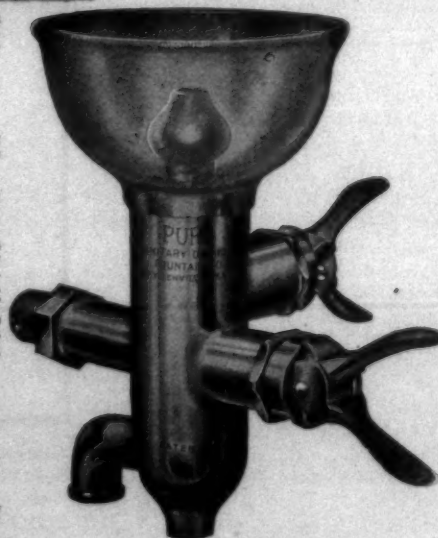
SAFETY FIRST PURO SERVICE ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

**Puro Sanitary
Drinking Fountain Company**

342 Main Street, Haydensville, Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.

The Wasteful Operative.

The war has had a salutary effect on textile manufacturing. It has served to call attention to the little leaks that formerly went on without any notice being taken of them. Only recently in New Bedford, manufacturers have awakened to the tremendous losses that occur from the raw material to the finished yarn. The waste question under the present conditions is an item that calls for careful considerations since every manufacturer is beset by expenses around the circle of production. Cop waste is the best illustration. As contracts for waste are made the first of each year, all New Bedford mills sold at a loss as the prices received at that time were around eight cents per pound. Since then cotton has reached higher levels than ever before. Last January 60s filling used in New Bedford was worth about 40 cents. Today the same count yarn is worth 80 and 85 cents or more than double in price. The tremendous increase in cost has had a like effect in the waste end and manufacturers for that reason are endeavoring to teach their operatives the value of economy of stock in process.

One manufacturer has set to work to teach his weavers to make as little waste as possible and he believes that if they will co-operate with him it is possible to make a saving of \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. Another has already cut his cop waste 500 pounds per week and he is now saving about \$250 weekly which formerly went into profit and loss; and so it goes. It is the little leaks that need attention most, and many cotton manufacturers could save thousands of dollars per year if it were possible for them to obtain the willing co-operation of their operatives.

Intelligent co-operation will be had, however, only when manufacturers take their operatives into confidence and work out some sort of a plan together whereby the workers will feel that extra attention to the leaks will find some slight remuneration in the pay envelope each week. It's the only way to make it pay.—Fiber & Fabric.

Transmitting Power in Dye Making Industry.

We have received from the Link Belt Co., of Chicago, a very interesting pamphlet entitled—"Link Belt Silent Chain-Transmitting Power in the Dye Industry."

Copies of this pamphlet can be obtained free of charge by writing Advertising Dept., Link Belt Co., Chicago, Ill., and mentioning that you saw this notice in the Southern Textile Bulletin.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York. — While the cotton goods markets were quiet last week in comparison with the activity of the past few weeks, prices were very firm and the markets steady. The jobbing houses in making preliminary reports of the year, find that the total sales have been gratifyingly large and that stocks on hand are lower than they were last year. The piece goods division of the market was rather active last week and a good number of buyers were in the market, more are coming, and large sales are expected this week.

There is a good demand for printed goods for spring, and fine goods of a novel character are also wanted. Printers are very busy and have about all of the business they can take care of for the present. Brown goods and prints were active after the holiday, but bleached goods were rather quiet, owing mainly to the small offerings being made for prompt delivery. Mills making fine dress ginghams are being offered all the business they can handle.

There was a steady demand for heavy goods for bag purposes all during the week and many large users of prints are supplied only with enough goods to be able to complete the orders they have on hand for finished goods. They have not been inclined to buy goods at present prices, in anticipation of what they are going to need later on. While prices on fine goods are already very high, mill men are pointing out that they have not yet reached a price high enough to justify paying for cotton at the present prices, to put into the goods. The same thing is contended by agents handling colored cottons. In the past two months, production costs have moved up very rapidly and the increased value named on the goods have not offset the higher manufacturing costs.

None of the markets are showing a firmer tone than that seen in the duck market. While things are comparatively quiet at present, owing to the fact that almost all available spot supplies have been exhausted, it is reported that there is an excellent demand for deliveries next year, and that unless cotton prices come down, prices on duck are sure to go higher.

Jobbers handling dress goods are reported to be doing a good business in all sections of the country. Stocks in second hands are low and large quantities of goods are in demand for fall delivery. The advance orders for spring deliveries are large and it is said that in many cases jobbers will not have sufficient stocks to supply the spring demand.

The rise on cotton goods has been so sharp within the last few months that converters have not been able to catch up with prices for finished goods and have been slow to pay the advanced prices on gray goods. They are of the opinion that a new buying movement will be-

come rather general sometime soon after the first of the year and expect to put prices on a parity with gray goods at that time.

The Fall River print cloth market was very firm all the week and prices were well sustained. Stocks on hand are less than a week's production and the mills are sold ahead for the next eight weeks. Bag goods were in good demand last week, but mills were slow sellers.

Prices on cottons were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,	
64x64s	6
28-inch, 64x60s	5 3-4
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	5 3-4
38 1-2-in., 64x64s	8 3-4
4-yard, 80x80s	10 3-4
Brown drills, std.	10 1-2
Sheetings, So., std.	12
3-yard, 48x48s	11 1-2
4-yard, 56x60s	9 3-4
4-yard, 48x48s	9 1-4
5-yard, 48x48s	7 3-4
Denims, 9-ounce	At value
Denims, 2-20s	21
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	19
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	19
Tallassee, 8-ounce	18
Hartford, 8-ounce	17 1-2
Woodberry, sail d'k.	12 1/2%
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	15%
Alexander, oz. duck	17
Buckeye, oz. duck	16 1-2
Dreadnaught	19
Great Mallard	17 1-4
Republica, wide dk.	17 1/2%
Republic, sail dk.	17 1/2%
Republic, U. S. A.	10%
Ticking, 8-ounce	20 1-2
Standard prints	9
Standard ginghams	9 1-2
Dress ginghams	12
Kid finished cambrics. 7	8

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

	Bales.
In sight for week	531,000
In sight for same seven days last year	458,000
In sight for same seven days year before	582,000
In sight for the month	35,000
In sight same date last year	99,000
In sight same date year before	134,000
In sight for season	7,153,000
In sight same date last year	5,133,000
In sight same date year before	5,414,000
Port receipts for season ..	4,065,000
Port receipts to same date last year	3,235,000
Port receipts to same date year before	3,031,000
Overland to mills and Canada for season	681,000
Overland to mills and Canada same date last year ..	426,000
Overland to mills and Canada same date year before	329,000
Southern mill takings for	

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



GEORGE C. VOLZ & CO., Inc.

COTTON CLOTH BROKERS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

99 Franklin Street

New York City, N. Y.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings
Finishings
Softeners



Aniline Oil
Aniline Salt
Aniline Colors

S. C. THOMAS,
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,
Mount Olive, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

season	1,600,000	Foreign exports for sea son	2,481,000
Southern mill takings same date last year	1,273,000	Foreign exports to same date last year	1,811,000
Southern mill takings same date year before	1,033,000	Foreign exports to same date year before	1,350,000
Interior stocks in excess of Aug. 1.	807,000	Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week ..	88,000
Interior stocks in excess of Aug. 1 last year	799,000	Northern spinners' takings and Canada for same seven days last year	122,000
Interior stocks in excess of Aug. 1 year before	1,021,000	Northern spinners' takings and Canada for season ..	1,237,000
Foreign exports for week ..	227,000	Northern spinners' takings and Canada to date last year	1,062,000
Foreign exports for same seven days last year	94,000		
Foreign exports for seven days year before	177,000		

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Inquiries were plentiful in the yarn market last week, and sales were made of 10,000 to 100,000 pounds of both knitting and weaving yarns. Many of the inquiries did not result in sales because buyers would not pay the prices asked, and in a good many cases, spinners failed to quote on inquiries. Dealers and spinners are both selling very conservatively, and the mills are so well sold ahead that they are in a position to be very firm in their prices.

While some knitters need yarn for immediate delivery, the majority of them are inquiring for future deliveries where they are sure of their requirements. Buyers outside of this market have been more anxious for yarns than those in the Philadelphia district. The heavy inquiry and good sales of the past few weeks have kept carded yarns moving upward. Many mills are sold until early summer and are not quoting prices now for later deliveries. Others are not anxious for contracts that run past the first few months of the year and think that prices will be higher in the spring. Knitters who have sold goods for future delivery and who did not cover on yarns because they expected lower prices, are now getting anxious about their needs as prices continue to go higher. The underwear manufacturers were the best buyers last week, especially of coarse numbers, as they have sold their production was ahead. Frame spun cones here during the week sold on a basis of 37 1-2 cents for 10s.

Single combed and medium two-ply combed yarns are very firm, with prices showing a strong upward trend. While single yarns have been largely substituted for the two-ply combed, the substitution has apparently had no effect on the prices of two-ply and spinners are still very bullish. They have plenty of business on hand and can continue to hold for their prices for a long time yet. The general opinion is that all fine two-ply combed yarns are going much higher, and conditions in the market justify that opinion. There were some large sales of single combed yarns during the week to hosiery mills.

The demand for weaving yarns was rather slow during the week, with the exception of 20-2 and 30-2 warps and skien. Single yarns were slow. Somewhat of a lull in buying kept the weaving end of the market dull, but it is not expected to remain that way long, as weavers will soon need more yarn.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	33	—
10s to 12s	36	—
14s	37 1-2	—
16s	40	—
20s	40	—
24s	43	—
26s	44	—
30s	46	—47
36s	—	—55

40s	60	—62
50s	—	—52
60s	75	—
3-ply 8s upholstery	32	—
4-ply 8s upholstery	82	—

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	85	—
10s	35	—
12s	36	—
14s	37	—
16s	38	—
20s	39	—
22s	39	—
26s	41	—
30s	44 1-2	—45

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	36	—36 1-2
14s	37 1-2	—
16s	38	—
20s	39	—40
22s	39	—40
24s	41	—
26s	41 1-2	—
30s	44	—45
40s	55	—50

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, etc

8s to 10s	36	—
12s to 14s	38	—
2-ply 16s	38 1-2	—39
2-ply 20s	42	—
2-ply 24s	44	—
2-ply 26s	44 1-2	—45
2-ply 30s	47	—
2-ply 40s	60	—62
2-ply 50s	70	—72
2-ply 60s	76	—

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	36 1-2	—
10s	37	—37 1-2
12s	37 1-2	—38
14s	37 1-2	—38
16s	38 1-2	—
18s	39	—39 1-2
20s	40	—
22s	41	—
24s	42	—
26s	43	—
22s colors	46	—
30s	46	—47
40s	60	—63

Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	50 1-2	—
12s	50 3-4	—
14s	51 1-4	—
16s	51 3-4	—
18s	52 1-4	—
20s	52 3-4	—
22s	53 1-4	—
24s	53 3-4	—
26s	53	—54 1-4
28s	55	—55 1-2
30s	60	—
32s	62	—
34s	64	—
36s	66	—
40s	68	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	57	—58
24s	60	—61
30s	68	—70
40s	75	—81
50s	95	—1.00
60s	1.05	—1.10
70s	1.15	—1.20
80s	1.25	—1.30

The Hull Investment & Securities Company

Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and Bonds and High-Grade Southern Securities

A. M. Law & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville C. M., S. C.	103	106
Am. Spin. Co., S. C.	200	—
Anderson C. M., S. C.	20	25
Aragon Mills, S. C.	97 1/2	100
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	110	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	120	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	—	—
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	125
Belton C. M., S. C.	115	—
Brandon Mills, S. C.	75	80
Brogan Mills, S. C.	32	—
Cabarrus C. M., N. C.	—	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	85	100
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	—	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	145	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	105
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd	—	—
Clinton C. M., S. C.	100	125
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	100
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	80	85
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	105	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	80
Drayton Mills, S. C.	15	—
Duncan Mills, S. C.	40	42
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	—	—
Easley C. M., S. C.	161	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	—
Exposition C. M., Ga.	—	—
Fairfield C. M., S. C.	—	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	76	80
Gainesville C. M., com.	75	80
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	90	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg Co.	—	100
Glenn-Lowry Co., pfd.	—	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	98	101
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	20	—
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	—	—
Grendel Mills, S. C.	115	125
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	130	—
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	130	—
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	—	—
Highland Park Cfg. Co.	—	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	110	115
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	97	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	110	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	95	—
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	—	85
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	150	—
Lancaster C. M., S. C. pfd	—	96
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Laurens Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Laurens C. M., S. C.	105	115
Limestone C. M., S. C.	130	—
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	75
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	20	—
Loray Mills, N. C., pfd.	92 1/2	100
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	—
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	—	82 1/2
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	100

Monarch C. M., S. C.	135	145
Newberry C. M., S. C.	135	—
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	145	—
Norris C. M., S. C.	100	—
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd	—	—
Orr C. M., S. C.	85	100
Parker C. M. Co. com.	4	—
Parker C. M., Co., pfd.	25	26
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	104	107
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	102	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	104	—
Pickens C. M., S. C.	95	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	160	—
Poe, F. W. Co., S. C.	120	—
Parker C. M. S. C. grt.	80	—
Riverside Mills, S. C.	—	—
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	—	—
Saxon Mills, S. C.	117 1/2	125
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	35	45
Spartan Mills, S. C.	120	—
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	—	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	250	—
Union-Buffalo 1st pfd.	72	76
Union-Buffalo, 2nd pfd.	5	—
Victor-Monaghan, pfd.	92 1/2	100
Ware Shoals Cfg. Co.	90	100
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	—
Watts Mills, S. C.	—	—
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	125
Williamston Mills, S. C.	105	110
Wiscasset C. C., N. C.	—	—
Woodruff C. M., S. C.	110	—
Woodside C. M., S. C.	52	60
Woodside C. M., S. C. pfd	75	80
Woodside C. M., S. C., grt	85	90

The Manufacture of Aniline Dyes in America.

(Continued from Page 7.)

people not being able to get these fast colors on such materials on which they formerly required fast colors.

Third: The definite answer, in connection with the manufacture of dyestuffs in America, is therefore that the present condition of the dyestuff supply is very satisfactory, and the future outlook is still more satisfactory, in that we will make more colors. Everything indicates that the larger part of the business will remain in the hands of American manufacturers even after the war, instead of in the hands of the European manufacturers, who in former years have had a practical monopoly of this business.

They All Knew It.

The recently converted brethren was inspired and wished to talk at the meeting.

"T's been a sinnah! A heen-yus, lowdown, contaminated sinnah foh lo dese many yeahs, and never knowed it!" he repentantly blurted forth.

"Don' let dat molest yo', Brudder Halcome," spoke up a sympathetically inclined deacon. "De res' ob us knowed it all de time."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

J. P. Putnam has accepted a position as second hand in carding at the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

J. H. Bouknight has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Geo. E. Marvin of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted a position in the office of the new Osceola Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

G. A. C. Powell has accepted position as assistant manager and superintendent of the American Net & Twine Co., Anniston, Ala.

J. F. Scott, superintendent of the Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C., was in New York on business last week.

Textile Specialty Company Increases Capital.

The Textile Specialty Company of Greenwood, S. C., manufacturers of the Day Adjustable Bearing have increased their capital stock from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

Southern Cotton Mills Defended.

A remarkable investigation into mill conditions, and especially regarding child labor in the cotton mills of South Carolina, has just been concluded by William Banks, editor of the Columbia (S. C.) Record. These philanthropists and social workers who too often demand legislation in ignorance of actual conditions will be surprised by his conclusions which are embodied in a profusely illustrated, 112-page special Industrial Edition of the Record of October 22nd. This was issued with the sole purpose of stating the truth regarding allegations made against the South in the discussion of the child labor law. While it deals with conditions as they exist in South Carolina, it is safe to assume that most of the cotton manufacturers throughout the other Southern States are actuated by as humane purposes as those under consideration. The investigation of the Record, covering many months of patient inquiry into conditions at 66 mills in 16 counties, and such representative cities as Columbia Aiken Spartanburg, Lancaster, Greenville and Piedmont. The conclusions show that the social and hygienic welfare work that has been done by the various mill owners and operators is as progressive as any form of the great wave of humanitarianism that has swept the country during the past few years in behalf of the worker. Mr. Banks says that the mill workers of the South are to be envied by many other industrial workers. Over a million dollars has been spent in the last year in South Carolina alone, for the betterment of school facilities, home conditions, the installation of water works, electric lighting and sewage disposal in mill communities. Disreputable hovels have been replaced with homelike cottages; in many instances equipped with bath rooms; Saturday half holidays have supplanted the old seven-day-a-week regime and wages are almost equal to those in the North, though living is much cheaper. Habits of thrift have been taught until now many of the operatives have substantial bank accounts and insurance policies; welfare workers have been employed to teach the women how to overcome the folly of extravagance in dress and profligate waste in cooking, their two most serious weaknesses. Proper sanitation and enlightenment in hygiene have wrought wonders. The aesthetic side of life has been taught by beautifying mill grounds with gardens, vine-covered buildings, fountains, and picturesque cottages; schools have been built and teachers employed and paid for by mill managers, who thus give their employees opportunities of acquiring knowledge in night school, while the young generation are taught during the day, some of the mills establishing school hours for their child workers. A high moral standard marks most of the communities and social conditions generally have been found as attractive as those in other classe of industrial workers.—Leslie Weekly.

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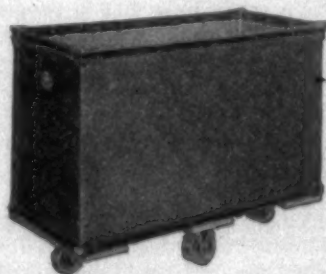
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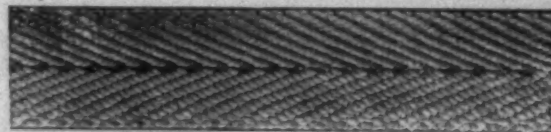
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C. Enos Bean.....Superintendent
C. E. Sharpe.....Carder
A. C. Richie.....Spinner
E. F. Cooney.....Weaver
L. E. White.....Cloth Room
J. A. Upright....Master Mechanic

The traveler had four minutes in which to catch the train.

"Can't you go any faster than this?" he asked the street car conductor.

"I could," the conductor answered, "but I have to stay with my car."—Ex.

"But couldn't you learn to love me, Stella?" he pleaded.

"I don't think I could, Frank," she replied.

He stood erect, then quickly reached for his hat. "It is as I feared—you are too old to learn."—Ex.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mill and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers and Loom Fixers.

Wanted weavers and loom fixers. Send references. F. L. Brannen, Postex Cotton Mills, Post, Texas.

Frame Hands and Spinners.

I can use one or two frame hands, two or three good families of spinners and spoolers and a good twister hand or two. Write P. M. Sinclair, Aragon, Ga.

Photograph of Your Plant or Village, up to eight feet in length.

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Master Mechanic.

Wanted cotton mill mechanic for 10,000-spindle mill in one of the best towns in North Carolina. Must be able to keep up motors. Pay \$2.50 per day and house rent. Address Master Mechanic.

Help Wanted.

Wanted: Carding, spinning and twister help for night, at attractive prices, all white work. New houses. Transportation advanced on families. Good town, good schools and churches, in the garden spot of old North Carolina. Jno. Gregson, Supt. Elizabeth City, N. C.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to either John L. Davidson or A. M. Vandergrift, Tarboro, N. C.

Roller Coverer Wanted.

Want, a capable roller coverer. Drinking men need not apply. References required. Louisville Cotton Mills Co., Louisville, Ky.

Spools Wanted.

Wanted. If in good condition, 2,000 to 3,000 4x6 bushed spools for 3-8 inch spindle, plain ends, not metal rims. Address Athens Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.

Bobbins Wanted.

Wanted to buy 5 to 15,000 second hand filling bobbins 8 5-8 inches by 1 1-8 inch, for Draper spindle No. 2. Address W. H. Epps, Eatonton, Ga.

Addresses of Slasher Men Wanted

I want the addresses of T. W. Stephens and W. A. Hill. Both are slasher tenders. Address R. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Second Hand Wanted.

Wanted, second hand for 7,000 spindle spinning room, 24s to 30s hosiery yarn, in small N. C. town. Must understand Foster Winders. Good job for the right man. Must be able to see and do things. Machinery in good shape. Address "Second Hand," care Textile Bulletin.

Secretary-Treasurer Wanted.

By ten thousand spindle Southern yarn mill, excellent location. Must be thoroughly familiar with details of office end of the business. Address Secretary, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Roller Coverer Wanted.

Want a roller coverer and belt man. None but first-class men need apply. Write, giving age, reference and wages expected. Address Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

Card Grinder Wanted.

Want a card grinder. Pay \$2.00 per day to good man to grind 42 H. & B. cards. Address W. W. Gregg, overseer carding, Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Section Hand and Spinner.

Wanted a good section hand with 8-side spinner. \$1.50 per day for section hand. 15 cents per side for spinning. 17 1/2 c. if make full week. All white warp. Good town to live in. John Gregson, Supt. Elizabeth City Cotton Mill, Elizabeth City, N. C.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Have a textile education and long practical experience. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1667.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger job. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1668.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 1669.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 14 years experience as overseer on Draper looms. Age 42. Best of references. Address No. 1670.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. 19 years experience. Age 42, sober and good habits. Best of references. Address No. 1671.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods. 35 years old and 19 years experience as fixer and overseer. Have been running present job for 3 years. Want to change on account of schools and can come on short notice. Address No. 1672.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Can give No. 1 references. Have about 16 years experience on all grades of yarn. Address No. 1673.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now successfully filling position as overseer of carding in one of the largest mills in the South and giving entire satisfaction, but desire promotion. Best of references. Address No. 1674.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction but desire position. Fine references. Address No. 1675.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as superintendent and machinery erector and am competent to handle any size mill. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1676.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 10,000 spindle mill or as carder and spinner in large mill. Am at present employed as carder and spinner and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1677.

WANT position as superintendent, but would accept carding and spinning in large mill. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Satisfactory references. Address 1678.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have handled large job and can furnish best of references from former employers. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1683.

WANT position as superintendent. Will be pleased to furnish my references and answer all inquiries upon application. Now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1684.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill or as overseer of weaving. Would accept position as traveling representative for a good firm that caters to cotton mill trade. Have good experience and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1685.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would accept large second hand job. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1686.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing, overseer of finishing or overseer of twine finishing. Experienced in all positions with special experience on glazed twines of all size and descriptions. Can furnish best references from former employers. Address No. 1687.

WANT position as overseer of carding, spinning, twisting or winding. Have had long practical experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1688.

WANT to correspond with parties needing a superintendent who can get results. Desire either yarn or cloth mill. Can offer best of references. Address No. 1689.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am at present employed as second hand in large card room but am competent to fill position as overseer. Am a graduate in carding and spinning from I. C. S. and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1690.

WANT position as overseer of carding and would not object to a night job. Am now employed and can give first-class references as to character and ability. Address No. 1691.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a graduate of textile school and have long practical experience in first class mills. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1692.

WANT position as master mechanic and electric engineer for cotton mills. Have 16 years experience with three of best cotton mills in the South. Stayed 11 years with one company. Have experience on water wheels and understand figuring H. P. and coal consumption. Have my own indicators. Address No. 1693.

room. Have had long experience and am now employed in colored goods mill. Have good reasons for desiring to change. Address No. 1694.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and held last job 15 years. Have been successful and made money at every mill that I have operated. No one can furnish higher references. Address No. 1695.

WANT position as overseer of large card room, colored or white. Have 4 years experience as overseer. Age 31, married, sober. Wages not less than \$3.00. Can get quality and quantity. Address No. 1696.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large card room. Age 35, married. Can furnish as references former employers. Address No. 1697.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and spinning in first-class mills and can furnish first-class references from present and former employers. Address No. 1998.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have held both positions in first-class mills and am experienced on fine yarns. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1699.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have had long experience and can give best of references. Address No. 1700.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am an expert carder with 5 years experience as overseer and am now employed as carder and spinner in 15,000-spindle mill on hosiery yarns. Age 35, married, strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1701.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed in small mill and giving satisfaction but wish to secure larger mill. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 1702.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am now employed and have filled present position satisfactorily for 4 years, but desire to change. Good references. Address No. 1703.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or salesman. Have had long experience and have filled above positions satisfactorily in large mills. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1704.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now filling position as overseer of carding in one of the most successful mills in the South and giving satisfaction but for personal reasons desire to change. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1705.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Have had long practical experience and can give satisfaction. Have family of spinners and doffers. Address No. 1706.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as superintendent and am now filling good position in the West but desire to return to the South. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1707.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been overseer of spinning for the past 11 years and am fully capable of handling a mill. Can furnish fine references and will make good. Address No. 1708.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 15 years experience, 5 years as overseer and have held present job for three years. Age 34, married. Can give best of references. Address No. 1709.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 year's experience as overseer. Have had

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practical experience in loom fixing on Draper and plain looms. Am married and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1710.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both plain and fancy goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1711.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on fancy goods and have had charge of weaving and designing in one of the most successful mills in the South. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1712.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for sizing compound or chemicals. Have had good experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1713.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of weaving. Have been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent on present job for 12 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1714.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 20 years experience as superintendent and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Am now employed. Address No. 1715.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Am now employed but wish to change to larger mill. Have had long and successful experience. Address No. 1716.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a practical mill man with several years experience as superintendent in first-class mills. Age 37 and thoroughly competent to handle a position. Can furnish first-class references as to character and ability. Address No. 1717.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but for good reason desire to change. Good references. Address No. 1718.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Am giving entire satisfaction on present position and only reason for changing is desire for advancement. Address No. 1719.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience both in carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1720.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man. Age 40, married and strictly sober. Experienced from picker room to cloth room on white and colored goods. Good references. Address No. 1724.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am a practical carding, spinner and weaver. Age 35, 24 years in mill business. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1722.

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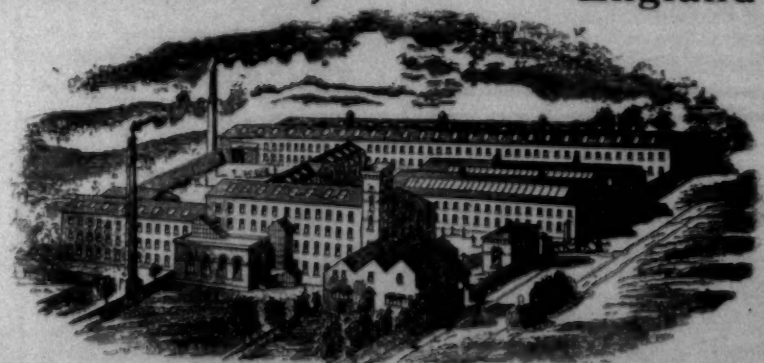
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United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 92 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

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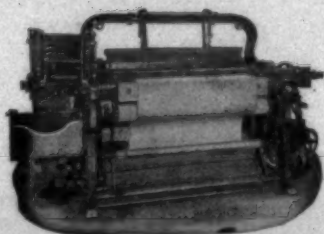
If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



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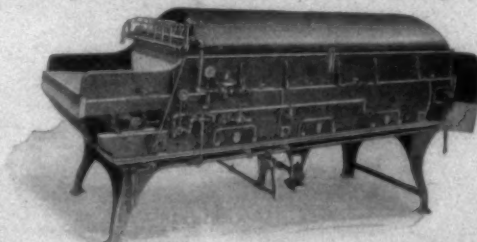
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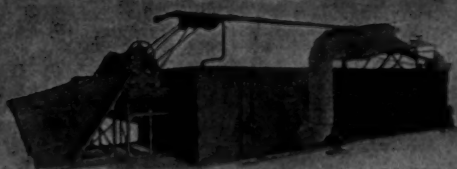
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